

## Financiers of South American Nations to Meet With McAdoo

Promises to Be Biggest Gathering of Its Kind in History of Western Hemisphere.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 24.—In view of the great number of requests for specific information regarding the coming Pan American Financial Congress which have been received in the office of the Pan American Union from newspapers, magazines, trade publications, bankers, financiers and others interested, Director General John Barrett has issued the following statement:

The Pan American Financial Congress which has been called by the secretary of the treasury, William G. McAdoo, to meet in Washington, May 24, bids fair to be the most representative gathering of American financiers which has ever assembled on the western hemisphere. In some respects it has possibilities of being the most important international conference which has met in the United States since the first great international conference of the American republics which was held in Washington in the winter of 1889-1890 and presided over by James G. Blaine, then secretary of state.

At this writing seventeen of the twenty Latin American governments have formally accepted the invitation to participate which was extended to them by President Wilson through the state department. Twelve of the republics, namely, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador and Uruguay. Five others, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Venezuela and Cuba have announced that they will presently appoint their delegates. Two other countries, Brazil and Haiti have not yet accepted the invitation, but will probably take action in the near future. Mexico can not be expected to be represented under present conditions, although it has been suggested that some prominent Mexican financiers, not connected with the revolutionary factions, be invited to participate.

The official call for the conference is based upon a provision contained in the diplomatic act of appropriation bill passed at the last Congress, as follows:

"The president is hereby authorized to extend to the governments of Central and South America an invitation to be represented by their ministers of finance and leading bankers, not exceeding three in number in each case, to attend a conference with the secretary of the treasury in the city of Washington at such date as shall be determined by the president, with a view of establishing closer and satisfactory financial relations between the United States and the United States of America, and authority is hereby given to the secretary of the treasury to invite, in his discretion, representative bankers of the United States to participate in said conference, and for the purpose of meeting such actual and necessary expenses as may be incidental to the meeting of said conference and for the entertainment of the conference the sum of \$50,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the treasury."

By the wording of this provision it will be noted that each country is entitled to four delegates, although several of the countries will probably send only two or three. It can be safely assumed, therefore, that fully sixty delegates will attend the conference from the twenty Latin American republics. This will make indeed a notable gathering worthy of practical and reciprocal interest on the part of bankers and financiers of the United States, and it is hoped not only that the newspapers of the United States will show particular interest in this gathering but that the financial and business organizations and men of the country will manifest a spirit of hospitality and appreciation of the coming of these Latin American men of distinction which will react favorably upon the Latin American governments and peoples.

The delegates from the southern countries will be guests of the United States government from the time of their arrival in this country until the conference or the program connected with it is concluded. The session

will be fittingly held in the halls of the Americas of the Pan American Union, the official international organization of the American republics devoted to development of commerce, friendship and peace among them. It is probable that this inaugural ceremony May 24 will be characterized by speeches of welcome by President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, Secretary McAdoo and some of the Latin American representatives. While the plan of entertainment has not yet been fully worked out, it is intended to give a reception on the opening night in the Pan American building, which will allow the delegates to become acquainted with each other and the representative United States financiers and officers in attendance.

The conference is expected to last through the entire last week of May and possibly may reach through the first week of June. After its adjournment it is now intended to take the delegates on visits to some of the principal financial and commercial centers of the United States, and there is some possibility of their being taken in a special train to California to see the great exposition. Already several cities and their bankers have expressed a strong desire to entertain the delegates, and there are indications that the competition to show them courtesies will be greater than the itinerary will permit.

Following the general plan of organization of such conferences, it is possible that there will be official delegates appointed by the United States government and that their number will be supplemented by representative bankers, financiers and commercial leaders whose cooperation and participation will be helpful in making the conference a practical success. What will actually be done in this respect will, of course, be determined by the secretary of the treasury.

The principal purpose of the conference, as already announced by Secretary McAdoo, is not only to discuss and consider carefully the financial relations of the United States with the Latin American republics but to devise practical ways and means of permanently improving the relations along these lines which will be of benefit to all the countries concerned. Closely allied to this purpose will be that of reaching conclusions as to the improvement also of general conditions and facilities of commerce, trade and transportation. As it is, moreover, a fact recognized by all the American governments that the existing conditions of financial and commercial relationship between the United States and the Latin American republics have been brought about by the war, it is highly important that there shall be a new adjustment upon lines which will safeguard all the countries concerned against the embarrassments and depression which they have necessarily suffered from the upset of the commercial machinery caused by the war.

## CHEAP TICKETS

For English Excursions Are Cancelled So Roads Can Handle War Business.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) LONDON, Apr. 24.—The decision of the railway executive committee to cancel all cheap railway excursion tickets, in order to further restrict passenger traffic and leave the railways free to handle war business, has far reaching effects. No American or continental railways can show anything like the variety of cheap railway tickets of all kinds which are ordinarily offered to the English traveler.

At the same time, the railway committee has announced the withdrawal of a large number of regular trains on all lines. Most of the roads report the number of trains nearly in half. The heaviest concentration of all directions as far as possible, so that many places, which formerly boasted five to ten trains in each direction daily must now content themselves with one or two.

Damage to American crops by insects yearly amounts to \$580,000,000.

## BECKER MAY GET ANOTHER TRIAL SOON

Rumored That Police Grafters Will Have Another Chance for His Life.

ALBANY, Apr. 24.—Charles Becker's second conviction of the murder of Herman Rosenthal is to be reversed by the court of appeals and a third trial ordered, according to report current here.

Confirmation of this report is, of course, impossible, information regarding the progress of cases before the court, being guarded with scrupulous care. It is expected that the decision will be handed down a day or two before the court takes its summer recess. This should be, it is believed, about June 1.

No information is available as to whether the court will be divided. The report here merely is to the effect that Becker is to be saved from the electric chair, and to get another opportunity to prove his innocence.

The one big error, according to report, which has swung the court over to Becker's side for a second time does not concern the question whether the state proved Rosenthal's death was plotted at the famous Harlem conference.

The decision, according to the report, will indicate that Mrs. Lefty Louie Rosenberg's testimony having been admitted, it was proper that the mother and sister of Dago Frank should be permitted to tell their stories in rebuttal.

Lillian Rosenberg, the widow of Lefty Louie, testified to two matters of supreme importance to the state, under constant objection from Martin T. Manton, of counsel for Becker.

One was that Rose came to her flat and told Lefty Louie Becker would "frame" him and his associates if they did not kill Rosenthal.

The other point was that, at six o'clock on the night of the murder, June 16, all four of the gunmen were in her apartment, her husband with a big package of money. After a private conference, she saw Whitey Lewis with bills in his hands. The men packed their things and Louie and Gyp the Blood went to Yankee.

## TURKISH SOLDIERS INTERNED AT TOURNAI

Space for a Mosque is Screened Off in the Detention Camp.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) CAIRO, Apr. 24.—Nearly a thousand Turkish prisoners taken by the British troops in the fighting along the Suez canal are interned at Tournai, in buildings which were formerly the Egyptian government's small arms factory.

The twelve Turkish officers, who are separated from the rank and file by barbed wire fence running around their quarters. They have a large room with rugs, beds and a large trunk for their kits and clothing, a mess room equal to those seen in British officers' quarters, and bath rooms. Papers and books in Arabic are supplied them regularly, and most of them purchased new clothing out of money advanced for this purpose. These officers draw half the regular pay of their rank from the British pay masters, although their pay from their own treasury is said to be several months in arrears.

The men's quarters include one large dormitory hall and several smaller rooms. The men are in big squads each under a sergeant. Their clothes furnished by the government include a dark blue uniform suit of drill, underwear, handkerchiefs, tees, boots, slippers and socks. There is a great hall the authorities have screened off a space for use as a mosque.

## PRISONERS

Fail to Notify Relatives of Their Whereabouts and Are Given Up as Dead.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) BERLIN, Apr. 24.—One of the puzzling problems with which the German authorities in charge of prisoners of war have had to deal is the failure of many of these prisoners to notify their relatives of their whereabouts. As a consequence it is being discovered constantly that men, particularly Englishmen, who are prisoners of war or are in hospitals, have long been given up as dead.

To minimize the difficulty the Doberitz authorities have printed quantities of post cards which bear in big black type the words: My Address is: Gefangenenerlager Doberitz, Deutschland (prison camp, Doberitz, Germany). Every prisoner is encouraged to write home so that his people may know his whereabouts.

TERROR CAUSED BY WEST VIRGINIA WOLF.

HOLDEN, Apr. 24.—A reign of terror followed the appearance in this town of a large gray wolf. The wolf was first seen in a chicken yard, but escaped. Later the animal was seen playing in the street with a stray dog and was killed after an exciting chase. The dead animal was placed in a wagon and hauled about town as an object lesson to runaway children.

It is believed the wolf wandered into town from mountains beyond Pion creek.

## Spring Vegetables Best Tonics, Says Mrs. Anna B. Scott

Housewives Advised as to the Preparation of Meals at This Time of Year.

Yes, spring is here, and nobody is more ready to welcome the new season than the housewife.

The month or six weeks that come between real winter and the opening of buds and return of birds are the hardest time of the year for the woman who has to prepare or look after the preparation of three meals a day, says Mrs. Anna B. Scott, cookery expert of the Philadelphia North American.

Appetites are jaded by a long routine of winter foods, and even the best efforts to work in acceptable changes are apt to meet with scant appreciation.

One day a dish of stewed rhubarb is brought to the table and the whole family sits up to take notice. Eyes brighten and some one says "Rhubarb!" in a tone of real joy, just as if it were the most wonderful food in all the world.

It is a delicate and delicious thing, but that isn't the point.

The point is that it says to the folks at the dinner table, "Spring has come."

And these folks know that before long a dish of dandelion greens will follow in the wake of rhubarb, and then a platter of asparagus and a basket of new potatoes, and how good they'll taste after the mean sprouty flavor of the latest old ones!—and after awhile a bowl of red strawberries will light up one end of the table.

Then all the food dreariness and monotony of the late winter will be forgotten—put away in the moth balls of memory, to be brought out again next February.

Flavor is Best Tonic.

Appetites that caused talk about "tomorrow" will have come around under the magic treatment of the best tonic there is—flavor. And while the children are running in with hands full of dandelion-gold and meadow blooms of other sorts, the woman who is responsible for the comfort of the family will give her the prospect of being able to give her loved ones something fresh and green and full of the flavor of spring.

Of course, most of the fresh vegetables now in market are from the South, but no so far south as a few weeks ago. And it won't be long until we begin to get certain things from "home" gardens—Jersey soil is wonderfully productive once it gets a good start under a warming sun. And Pennsylvania truck gardens are not far behind.

Even those who take the Delaware bridge route to Atlantic City exclaim over the masses of green in the attractively laid out truck patches in the bottoms. Already scullions and early radishes and new lettuce—these are the things that look like head of cabbage—are being marketed from such specially cared for gardens.

Already we have dandelion greens—and what a real treat these are for those who know their goodness!

And what a treat these are for those who know their goodness! There is so much the best of us. They appreciate the dandelion. They know from experience that it is better than any spinach which can be bought at this time of year. Go out in your back yard or, if you have none, to some nearby open lot and cut a "mess" of the tender young leaves. Cook them just as you would cook spinach, and see how good they are.

Then you will not wonder why the Italians are so fond of them.

Eat plenty of Rhubarb.

At this time of year, Nature looks out for us in the food line, and rhubarb is one of nature's spring regulators. What is more delicious than a dish of it stewed? And rhubarb pie is just what you need at this time of year when one craves much about pie. The system craves green and succulent things. Foods that have a flavor of spring about them are the foods we want now.

As vegetables grow more plenty, we will lose our appetite for meat, at least to a certain extent. This is as it should be. We do not need the heating nourishment of meat when the days begin to get warmer.

Pretty soon spring lamb will be with us. At first the meat is excessive but soon it drops to normal, and it is one of the most delicious meats there is. Even now spring chickens are tempting us, but the price is beyond the average purse. But if the housewife will take a little country excursion some lovely afternoon and stop in at a farmhouse or two, she may be able to buy a couple of broilers for little more than she would have to pay for one in the city market.

Indeed, if some of our housewives would take little trips of this sort instead of going to a stuffy theater or movie, there would be many opportunities for bringing home delicacies that cost too much in the big markets where the addition of two or three profits, however reasonable. Lifts prices beyond the reach of the average purse.

It's the Dainty Season.

Now that spring has come see to it that there is a little bunch of spring flowers on the table every day. Every day when it is possible to get them. Be more careful than ever about serving your meals in a dainty manner—keeping pace with the "dainty" season. Use less meat and have more vegetables. If you have some left-overs from the winter stock of dried fruits and vegetables save these for the cooler days.

Just a word of warning however. Do not rush in to buy every fresh vegetable as soon as it appears in market. Of course there is a temptation to do so. But when one has a limited food allowance, for everything does look so good after the winter foods. But many of the vegetables which come in from the South are not so good as they look and even if they are, they are not in plenty. We would not be able to enjoy the home grown so much when they come. Be sensible, even if spring has come!

## England Must Fill Germany with Love Says a Professor

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) LONDON, Apr. 24.—Dr. Lyttleton, headmaster of Eton, in an address in St. Margaret's church, on the grounds of Westminster Abbey, has declared it to be England's duty to extend the principles of Christian charity to Germany, and as the result he is being assailed on all sides with the most unpatriotic and a foolish vision.

"Such dangerous and pernicious stuff as was put forward by the headmaster of Eton," comments the Globe "almost induces a desire for a muzzling order. While the newspapers are bidden the censor to walk with the most circumspection, we have Dr. Lyttleton airing his views unchecked both in articles and in speeches."

The parts of the doctor's address that in particular offended the press were these:

"If we are going to act as a Christian nation we are bound to apply to Germany the principle of Christian charity on a scale to which we have never risen before. Our obligation is so to act that the German hatred of us shall be removed; that sixty million fellow creatures should be saved from the ruin of a poisoned mind. If, at the end of the war we say we are not going to part with a single inch of territory or a single privilege, all I can say is we are abandoning the principle of Christianity."

"The end of the war, Dr. Lyttleton explained, Germany will be filled with vindictive wrath against England. To avert this, England must prove kind and generous. Germans believe that the English preach morals and never act on them, so England must prove its loftiness of view to the Germans."

"It may be," he continued, "that we are fighting for our existence as an empire, but from whatever point you may view the objective of the war, surely we must, as Christian people, acknowledge that the effort is to make sixty million people hate us, the war will have been an entire failure."

He then said that unless England offers to give up some possession for a reason that she is trying to enforce on others she would be charged with "consummate hypocrisy." He believes that the Kiel canal should be internationalized, but in making that proposal England should couple it with a promise to internationalize Gibraltar. Expanding this thought, he added:

"If we intend to hold fast to everything we have gained in the past—and some of them possessions gained by very questionable means—and we say we are not going to part with a single inch of territory or a single privilege, all I can say is we are abandoning the principle of competition."

The Evening Standard comments on the address:

"It is an idyllic, arcadian picture suggestive of little Mary and her lamb and piping shepherds, and suggestive perhaps also of the old fable of the wolf and the lamb that refused to trust it."

The paper then recounts the times at various crises Great Britain has intervened in the interests of peace, and praises the benefits her rule has brought to the people of India and other colonies.

## BIG DONATION.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) BERLIN, Apr. 24.—A wealthy woman whose name yet has been kept secret has presented the school authorities of Raumburg in East Prussia with 100,000 marks (\$25,000) which is to be used in giving a high school education to the orphan children whose fathers have fallen in the war.

## ELK CREEK BANKS.

Property holders owning property on Elk Creek bank must rid the banks of its filth, paper and trash this week, and keep them in sanitary and healthful condition. By order of G. H. GORDON, Mayor.

## WAR TO HELP PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY

Says Ex-Senator Beveridge, Who Has Just Returned from Europe.

NEW YORK, Apr. 24.—Ex-Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, has just come back from a visit to the battlefronts of the European war. At a dinner of the Sphinx club, an association of influential business men of New York City a recent evening, Mr. Beveridge, who was the speaker of the evening, gave a vivid account of some of his experiences and an interpretation of what he believes will be the effect of the war on future European history, says the Outlook.

Mr. Beveridge has very marked skill as a public speaker and writer, and his narration of his physical and his psychological adventures was highly interesting. The physical horrors of the war he acknowledged, begging any collection of adjectives known to the English tongue. But it was not the horrors that impressed him; it was the wonderful human qualities of precision, orderliness, loyalty, cooperation, self sacrifice and spiritual devotion among officers and men on both sides. It is impossible, he thinks at this time, to predict either the length or the outcome of the war. While both sides are confident, the ablest leaders of Germany and of the allies are refraining from prediction. But, in his judgment, whichever side is victorious, there is one effect of the war that can be prophesied with reasonable certainty. His prophecy is that the progress of democracy and social justice will have an enormous impetus in Europe as a result of the conflict.

He wished to avoid the use of the word socialism in its partisan and political sense, but he expressed the belief that great steps had been taken in the direction of the socialization of government which can never be retraced. In Germany the government under martial law, has taken over practically all industry, is regulating prices, and is directing the employment of men in civil life as well as in the ranks of the army. This is so successful that it is likely to go on after peace has been attained.

England has passed what is known as the commanding bill. This brief, but very comprehensive and potent act of parliament enables the government to take over the railways, the docks, private industrial factories, and actually to tell a private citizen what he shall do and what he shall not in the form of industry. The same economic movement is observable in France. For generations civilized countries have recognized not only the right but the propriety of government direction of armies for the public safety in time of war. Europe has suddenly awakened to the fact that the same right and propriety may lie in government direction of industry for the public welfare in times of peace.

Mr. Beveridge believes that we do not yet realize in this country what the European war has done in a few weeks to develop and establish in practice the idea of co-operative industry under government direction. The lesson which he draws is that America must also in the field of industry and commerce turn from the selfish, competitive individualism of the laissez-faire school of economics to co-operation and socialization, and to the belief that wealth is not an end but a means for intellectual and spiritual development. If we are not to be hopelessly left behind by Europe in the world's progress at the close of the war.

## STARTS SKUNK FARM.

FAIRMONT, Apr. 24.—Clyde Stewart has started a skunk farm at Rivesville, Marion county. It is estimated the total annual income of the three skunk farms is \$10,000. Stewart will start business with 15 skunks. Gooch has 150 and Thorn 40. The pelts bring from \$3 to \$5 each. It is estimated that one mother polecat brings a return of \$25 a year in kittens.

## Inner Organs of Man Completely Reversed

Heart is on Right Side and Liver and Stomach Are also Out of Place.

CHICAGO, Apr. 24.—Out at the Cook county hospital, the big institution located in the western division of Chicago, there is a cheerful patient, Charles Schuppel by name. 43 years old, who sometimes thinks he must have turned around with great suddenness when he was a boy, which sudden turn may have left his inner organs completely reversed, in which position they have remained ever since. Or, perhaps, was born turned around forty-three years ago and has been progressing backward ever since, according to another of his humorous theories.

Schuppel is the rather proud possessor of a rare organic transposition which the medical profession mysteriously term situs inversus. That is by way of saying that most of Mr. Schuppel's vital organs are visible around in the wrong part of his body. Toward the right side of his chest, his liver is on the left, when it should be on the right; his spleen on the right when it should be opposite, and his stomach farther over to the right than it should be.

"Not a Sad Man."

"I'll tell you how that works out," said Schuppel, "and you'll wonder why I'm not a sad man. But I'm not, which is part of my natural perversity and proves how thoroughly turned around I am. I figure I must be

living now in the year 1872, and, if I hang on another ten years, I'll have to watch out or I'll walk into the battle of Gettysburg.

In the first place, my heart is on the right side, and I never fell in love. I'm 43 years old, and that old pumping station never quickened a stroke for a woman in my life. Then my spleen is on the right side, and so far from being a splenic individual, I'm very good humored and easy to get along with. My liver is on the left, and if I don't get a job to feed my stomach, which is also misplaced, I'll be a dyer, thus completing a perfectly inverted existence."

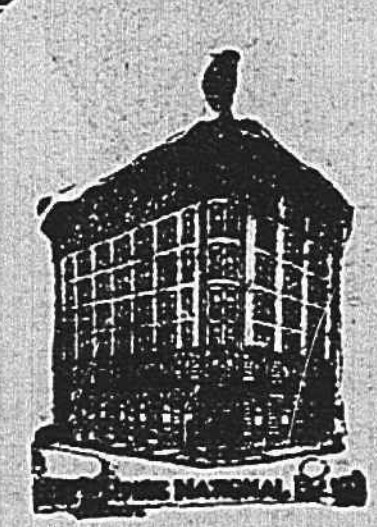
Schuppel will be discharged from the hospital within a few days. His confinement there was not caused by the displacement of the inner man but on account of vertigo and shortness of breath.

Bare in Medicine.

Dr. H. H. Slominski, who has had charge of Schuppel, said the occurrence of a complete transposition of all the organs was rare in medical history. In such a condition would have no effect whatever on the functions of the organs.

"No one knows the cause of such a condition, which is natal," he added. "Well, doctor," said Schuppel, "I've got a hunch that I turned around quick when I was young, and left those organs flat-footed with bewilderment, where they have remained ever since."

Mr. Schuppel first discovered the misplacement of his inward self when he was 16 years old.



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